

THE JEWISH TIMES.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

VOLUME I.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880.

NUMBER 19.

TO-MORROW.

BY MARIE LE BARON.

"When to-morrow comes," we dreamers say,
And then wait, listlessly, for what it hath,
Whilst at our feet, bright gifts of our to-day,
Crushed and neglected, lie along life's path.

When to-morrow comes we dreamers feel
Its risen sun will clearer be than this;
Another day will break the rosy seal
Of some sweet hidden hope of human bliss.

As we would ope the new page of a book,
With a belief that therein lies
A strange and untold truth, and overlook
The present word of wisdom 'neath our eyes.

When the to-morrow comes, the song and smile
Will merrier be, and sower frown and weep,
And into treacherous shadow griefs beguile,
Nor heed the tender joys that round us creep.

And so we miss the sunlight of God's way,
Miss the sweet buds of heaven's spring-like hour,
Seeking the full-blown rose that, pale to-day,
To-morrow finds a faded, scentless flower.

The Jews in Greece.

King George I., upon his assumption to the throne of Greece, expressed the hope that this illustrious land would become a pattern of civilization to other eastern lands. As far as religious toleration is alluded to in these words, I am happy to say that the hope of our venerated monarch has been fully fulfilled. Instruction in the Greek language is given in the Jewish schools of Corfu and Chalcide by teachers paid by the government, and the Jewish school of Zante likewise receives a subsidy from the Government for such tuition. In my opinion, this is so brilliant an instance of religious toleration that it affords not only an example to Eastern countries, but even those of the West might profit by the lesson thus taught.

The Jews of Greece, for their part, do their best to prove themselves worthy of the new state of things. The Jews pray and labor for the welfare of States in which they are oppressed. It is quite natural, therefore, that such labor and prayers should be intensified in a country where the laws, righteously administered, accord them due protection and place them on an equality with their fellow-citizens. As Greece regards her Jewish subjects as true sons, they, on their part, love her as an affectionate mother.

In 1878 great preparations were being made for war, which seemed imminent. The Chief Rabbi Levy, of Corfu, in a sermon delivered in the synagogue, encouraged his brethren to voluntarily take up arms in defense of their dear fatherland. The exhortation created a favorable impression among all classes, and was highly praised in the press. In the month of March of the same year, the garrison of Corfu was ordered to start towards the frontier, a declaration of war against Turkey being imminent. The *Hellenismos*, a Corfu political newspaper referring to that memorable day when these soldiers left Corfu amid the enthusiasm of the populace, spoke as follows of the Jewish soldiers: "What, however, electrified noble souls and made tears spring from our eyes was the dignified presence of Jewish soldiers, who for the first time happened to fill such an important position, and for the first time had the opportunity given to them to evince how deeply they share in the desires and aspirations of their fellow-citizens. To these excellent and generous children of our country we send our hearty greeting, and pray to God that by their bravery and courage the close bonds of brotherhood, uniting members of both religions, may every day be further strengthened."

Having spoken of Jewish soldiers, let me here relate, with reference to them, a fact highly honorable to our Government. Ever since the Jews contributed, as all other citizens, to the army, Jewish acting ministers were exempted from military service. In 1878, however, a new Governor came to Corfu who knew not of this right enjoyed by our co-religionists, and in spite of orders received from the Government to the contrary, compelled some officiating minister to assume military service. The Chief Rabbi of Corfu was compelled to go to Athens in order to complain at the Ministry of the illegal conduct of the Governor. The Rabbi met with a most cordial reception, and directions were promptly given that the Jewish ministers should be permitted to return to their homes. On this memorable visit to Athens the Rabbi had an interview with the King, who came expressly from his villa at Decelia. The Rabbi expressed to His Majesty his thankfulness for the prompt justice rendered to the Jewish ministers. The King replied that the Government had in this matter simply done its duty. During the interview the King declared to the Rabbi, "the happiest day of my life will be that on which I see a Jew sitting in Parliament." Some time after, a new law on military service was discussed in Parliament. M. Comondoures, the Prime Minister, proposed that a special decree should be issued concerning the exemption from military service of Jewish ministers. The motion, although made by the Premier, met with some opposition on the part of some bigoted deputies who endeavored to excite prejudices unworthy of the present age, and of enlightened Greece. The

opposition was futile, and a decree was approved whereby Jewish ministers—five of each synagogue—would be exempted from serving in the army. The occasion served for the expression in Parliament of many kindly feelings towards the Jews of Corfu.

Now that we see how brightly the light of religious liberty shines in Greece, it is satisfactory to know that the Jews are making steady progress in education. In this progress the largest congregation of Greece, that of Corfu, takes the lead. Two Jewish Free Schools, one for boys and another for girls, are in a flourishing condition. The former was recalled to renewed life and vigor by our worthy Chief Rabbi Levy, and the latter was started some four years ago; it is bearing good fruits. An industrial association has likewise been formed for the purpose of extending the area of occupations followed by Jews. A Jewish Young Men's Literary Society was also started about a year ago. It is intended to give a series of lectures under the auspices of the Society. The first was given on the evening of Saturday, the 17th of April last, by Prof. Moise Levy, a son of Rabbi Levy. —*Jewish Chronicle*.

Superstitions About Thunder.

Almost all the tribes in the United States believed the thunder to be produced by the wings of a great bird, and that the lightning was the serpents that were invariably connected with the thunder bird. Among the ancient tribes of the Mississippi Valley the thunder, therefore, soon became a thunder God, who could be propitiated with sacrifices. The Illinois Indians offered up a small dog when a child happened to be sick upon a day when their was much thunder, supposing the latter to be a cause of the malady. Many accidents, like conflagrations, were attributed to this angry God, and some tribes did bloody penances of propitiation often burning to death their own children. Statements that the Indians adored the thunder, however, seem to be erroneous. It was the cause of the thunder that they worshipped, and before which they burned tobacco and buffalo meat, or cut of the joints of their fingers, or threw their children into the fire when they were overcome with fear. The Peruvians had as an ideal a stone that had been split by the lightning. They offered it gold and silver. The natives of Honduras burned cotton seed when it thundered. Other southern tribes made no sacrifices on the approach of a storm, but abased themselves in the most abject fear. The wild rice being aquatic, and looking like an arrow or spear, it is also attributed to the thunder-spirit as its origin. In Mexico great temples were built upon the sacred spots where lightning had struck. A curious notion among Peruvians was that the preserved bodies of twin children who died in infancy should be worshipped, supposing that one of them was the son of the thunder, the origin of this idea being the fact that the thunder God of that people was one of the celestial twins of Apocotequin and Piquera. This tradition was utilized by Pizarro's missionaries to teach the Indians the doctrine of the Trinity.

The Pulse.

Many erroneous impressions prevail about the pulse as indicative of health or disease, a common notion being that its beatings are much more regular and uniform than they really are. Frequency varies with age. In the newborn infant the beatings are from 130 to 140 to the minute; in the second year from 100 to 115; from the seventh to the fourteenth year, from 80 to 90; from the fourteenth to the twenty-first year, from 75 to 85; from the twenty-first to the sixtieth year, from 70 to 75. After that period the pulse is generally thought to decline, but medical authorities differ radically on this point, having expressed the most contradictory opinions. Young persons are often found whose pulses are below 60, and there have been many instances of pulses habitually reaching 100, or not exceeding 40, without apparent disease. Sex, especially in adults, influences the pulse, which in women is from 100 to 114 beats to the minute, more rapid than in men of the same age. Muscular exertion, even position, materially effects the pulse. Its average frequency in healthy men of 27 is, when standing, 81; when sitting, 71; when lying, 66, per minute; in women of the same age, in the same positions, 91, 84, and 79. In sleep the pulse is in general considerably slower than during wakefulness. In certain diseases, such as acute dropsy of the brain, for example, there may be 150, even 200, beats; in other kinds of disease, such as apoplexy and some organic affections of the heart, there may be no more than 20 to 30 to the minute. Thus, one of the commonest diagnostic signs is liable to deceive the most experienced practitioners.

Music is in some measure a species of language, by which may be expressed those passions and feelings with which the mind is burdened or affected. —*Charles Cserny*.

Most of our misery comes from our fearing and disliking things that never happen at all. —*Good Company*.

Dr. M. Lilienthal,

Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary as Minister of the B'nai Israel Congregation at Cincinnati, O.

HONORS WELL EARNED.

A glorious festival was yesterday celebrated within the Temple of the Congregation B'nai Israel—a festival participated in, not only by the members of the congregation, by the jubilar, but also by all the Israelites of the city, and by all those who honor virtue, and venerate the exponent of true humanity.

At 10 A. M. the organ grandly pealed forth Beethoven's Anthem, as Dr. Max Lilienthal surrounded by his children and the officers of his congregation, entered the Temple. The interior of the latter was splendidly festooned with wreaths of evergreen, while the pulpit had been changed into a bower of fragrant flowers. Upon the raised platform, fronting the auditorium, were seated the representatives of the various Jewish congregations of the city: K. K. B'nai Jeshurun being represented by its President, Henry Stix and the Board of Trustees; K. K. Sh'erith Israel, by its President, Aaron Bamberg, Warden A. Straus and the other Trustees; and K. K. Ahavath Achim by its President, Joel H. Steinberg, and the other officers. The seats of honor were occupied by Dr. Max Lilienthal, Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, the Rabbi of the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation, and Rev. Dr. F. G. Hirsch, of Louisville, Ky. Upon both sides of the Ark of the Covenant beautiful floral shields, inscribed 1855 and 1880, were suspended, while below the pulpit a magnificent floral monogram, entwining the initials of the jubilar, "M. L.," with the Hebrew words, "Ivri Onochei," met the eye of the admiring beholder.

Amidst profound silence Dr. Isaac M. Wise arose from his seat, ascended the pulpit, and delivered an exceedingly beautiful and eloquent oration. We sincerely regret our inability to publish it in full, and will therefore have to content ourselves to give a brief abstract.

The man whom we wish to honor especially on this day is an apostle of peace, a disciple of Aaron, "who loveth peace and pursueth peace;" he is the man "that publisheth peace." I would speak and shout with gladness, I would speak of the many, many merits of my venerable friend. I would recite how the young student, Max Lilienthal at the University of Munich, evinced his enthusiasm for Judaism and its glorious literature. I do remember it well, even if I do not remember it. I would speak of the high esteem in which the young Dr. Lilienthal was held by his countrymen, when his first sermons appeared in print, and his name was associated with those of Leopold Stein, Joseph Aub, David Einhorn and other prominent stars rising with the morning dawn on the Bavarian horizon. I would speak of young Dr. Lilienthal's earnest work in Riga and then in all Russia in behalf of education among our co-religionists, his zeal and patriotism, his youthful ardor and enthusiasm in behalf of an oppressed people, prior even to the appeals of Sir Moses Montefiore in behalf of the down-trodden Russian Jews. I would speak of Dr. Lilienthal's unshaken faith in God and his people, when he voluntarily abandoned the highest post of honor in the Russian Empire ever awarded to a young Israelite, when all hopes of converting a self-willed despot were lost, left his native land, his kinsmen and friends, and sought refuge and a new field of activity among our brethren in this country. I would speak of the young German Rabbi, who was placed at once at the head of three German Congregations in New York the first Israelite who preached every Sabbath to large and delighted audiences, and worked with all his energies in the cause of education, so that his pupils, eminent young men now, still hold up to him with the utmost reverence. I would speak of the writer, the poet Lilienthal, and could speak of his hospitable house, his many virtues as a man and his enthusiasm as an Israelite, a citizen, the friend of freedom, and the banner-bearer of enlightenment and progressive humanity. I could speak of the God-blessed work which Dr. Lilienthal has accomplished in twenty-five years in this congregation, in this Temple, in this school for religious instruction, in the Board of Education and the University of this city. I could speak of the God-blessed Board, even at the head of a medical college of work of the honored man done in and for the Hebrew Union College, for the Union of America Hebrew Congregations, for the charities and benevolent institutions of our city. I could speak of all this and much more in behalf of my revered friend, if I were not too partial, and no man can divest himself entirely of his feelings, especially not of his feelings of

friendship and high esteem. May I be permitted to speak but a few words of Dr. Lilienthal as the Apostle of Peace, the *Mashmia Shalom*—"Harbinger of Peace?" I think this is the grandest feature of his noble character and the most eminent manifestation of the goodness of his heart.

Dr. Wise concluded:

In the name of your sister congregation, K. K. Benal Yeshurun, and I may add, and all the other Hebrew congregations of this city, as also in the name of the Hebrew Union College, its Officers, Faculty and Students. I congratulate you and your Rabbi on this glorious anniversary, and I do pray with you to the Eternal and sole God, that he may bestow upon you and all of you long life and uninterrupted prosperity.

May he prosper your congregation to be led to truth and salvation by your venerable Rabbi, upon whom the Lord may shower many years of health, happiness and work in the Temple of Light of Truth, upon him and his children and their families. I do pray with you that God bestow His special grace upon our city and our country, and preserve in our midst, with the blessings of freedom and justice, peace and unity. May God's Shekinah reveal itself forever over this house and this congregation. Amen.

Upon the conclusion of the address of Dr. Wise, the latter gentlemen stepped to the side of Dr. Lilienthal, and these two eminent divines embraced and kissed each other. The choir, under the lead of Professor Anders, sang the 11th Psalm, set to music by an eminent Jewish cantor, Mr. Sulzer, of Vienna, Austria. Then a delegation of the Sabbath-school of the Temple, three very pretty young Misses—Clara Freiberg, Bertha Krohn and Clara Victor—dressed alike in pure white, approached the seat of their beloved teacher, bearing each a floral gift of exquisite beauty. Miss Clara Freiberg then delivered an address in behalf of the young people of the congregation in a finely modulated voice, and with a manner at once graceful and engaging.

The organ now intoned Professor Anders' "March and Triumphal Chorus." Upon the conclusion of which Mr. Jules Freiberg, President of the B'nai Israel Congregation, stepped to the front and addressed both the jubilar and the assembled members, at the conclusion of which Dr. Lilienthal was presented with a memorial gift. It is a solid silver laurel wreath, the leaves of silver, the berries and the rosettes of gold. The whole is encased in an exquisitely carved panel of oak. Within the wreath is the following inscription:

"A good man is better than riches." On this tenth day of Tamuz, 5640 (June 19, 1880), on which we celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the installation of Rav Dr. Max Lilienthal, as Rabbi of K. K. B'nai Israel, of Cincinnati, Ohio, we, the members of the congregation, tender him our heartfelt congratulations for his ever faithful and successful efforts in behalf of the congregation whose rabbinical chair he has so ably and worthily filled for the past quarter of a century, during which time his labors in the cause of enlightened Judaism have been crowned with success.

We esteem him for the safe sacrificing and disinterested services he has so freely rendered in the cause of education, and honor him for his exertions in the field of charity and benevolence, wherein he has so nobly illustrated that divine principle of our holy religion which teaches us not to inquire into nationality or faith when afflicted humanity calls upon us to alleviate its sufferings.

And above all we tender him our heartfelt thanks for his labors in behalf of our beloved congregation, which by his untiring efforts has advanced to a front rank among the congregations of the country.

This expression of our sentiments we present to our beloved Rabbi, not as a reward for duty nobly done, nor as a recompense for faithful service rendered, but as a token of our love, regard, and esteem for one who has ever shown himself true to his faith, faithful to his people, grateful to his creator, and honorable to his trust.

On behalf of our Congregation B'nai Israel, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

JULES FREIBERG, President.

A. Abraham, Secretary.

Dr. Lilienthal's response was at once touching and a masterpiece of true eloquence.

The choir then sang Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," after which Rev. Dr. Hirsch, of Louisville, in a few eloquent words, addressed the congregation, and then pronounced the blessing, which closed the anniversary services.

AT DR. LILIENTHAL'S HOUSE.

After the impressive services were concluded, the Doctor retired to his home, where among a perfect mountain build by the contributions of his many loved friends, he received the congratulations of the hundreds that swarmed in to shake him by the hand.

Among the numerous gifts given to Dr. Lilienthal, was Rollin's famous oil painting, "Ye house of Entertainment," a beautiful offering of affection from his children. Of the Doctor's seven children, Jesse W. Lilienthal, a young lawyer, practicing in New York, and his two daughters, Mrs. Esther Heavenrich and

Miss Victoria Lilienthal, and also his brother, Prof. Samuel Lilienthal, of the New York Medical College, came to the city to join in the festivities.

From all parts of the globe representatives of every faith wired their greetings and congratulations to the venerable celebrant. All vied to do him honor, and express their earnest recognition of his great services rendered in the cause of humanity.

Among the many who paid glowing tributes to the Doctor's worth and work, may be mentioned: Rev. Drs. Gottheil, Kohler and De Sola Mendez, of New York; Dr. Jastrow, of Philadelphia; Adler, of Chicago; Szold of Baltimore; Moses, of Mobile; Bornheim, of Columbus; Messing, Sonnenschein and Spitz, of St. Louis; Zimdorf, of Detroit, and Cohn, of San Francisco; Gov. Lowe, of California; Simon Wolf, of Washington; Officers of the Anglo-California Bank and Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco, and the bankers Seligman, in New York, with whom the Doctor is related by marriage. He has received an international tribute. There were also greetings from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and free school children of New York, as well as innumerable messages from readers of the Doctor's "Sabbath-School visitor."

BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

In the evening the reverend Doctor and his family were escorted to Eureka Hall, where a splendid banquet tendered the jubilar by the Trustees on his congregation, closed the festivities of the day. —*Jewish Tribune*.

The Passion Play.

What has been the effect of the *Passion-Spiel* on Jews in the past and what is likely to be its effect on them in the present and future, this is the leading feature of Jewish interest which the decennial spectacle now being exhibited at Ober-Ammergau presents. Remembering that the event on which the *Passion Play* is founded has been converted at all times into an excuse for Jewish persecution, it is easy to understand that a realistic revival of the story from time to time must have contributed in no small degree to bring about these unhappy results. Under any circumstances, this would have been the case. But there were special incidents in connection with the origin of the institution which tended in the same direction. The earliest account we have of a dramatic version of Sacred History, is that of Ezekiel, a Jewish tragic poet who, in the second century, dramatized, in the form of a Greek play, the story of the Exodus. About this time, too, some substitute was being provided by the Church for the heathen dramatic rites of decaying Rome. Thus it was that the pagan drama was superseded by sacred plays, which were called *Mysteries*, when they expounded some "mystery" of Christianity, and *Miracles* when they were founded on some "miracle" in the life of a saint. After Ezekiel, strangely enough, whom we may regard as the founder of Mystery and Miracle plays, the first composer of such plays was Gregory Nazianzen, Patriarch of Constantinople, who lived in the fourth century. From the East they were introduced into Europe by the Crusaders, whose efforts in this direction, we can scarcely doubt, did more harm to the Jews of the time than good. This was one of the circumstances in connection with the introduction of sacred plays into Europe, which added fuel to the flames of Jewish persecution; the other circumstance being the coincidence of these representations with Christian festivals. Good Friday, Whitsunday, and Corpus Christi, which fell a fortnight later, were regular days for the exhibition of these religious spectacles. Originally, acted partly in the church and partly outside, they formed an integral element in the religious life of the people, and must have been a greater incentive to persecution than the ceremonies which have been confined to the Church. They took so many days instead of hours to act. The entire story of the Bible, from the Creation to the Incarnation, was represented. The fanatic monks not only wrote them, but were themselves the actors; and the Pope granted a thousand days' indulgence to those who attended them. Thus, altogether, the religious enthusiasm which the reading of this "living picture Bible" was calculated to arouse in those dark times, must have been intense. Sometimes special sections of Holy Writ were dramatized, such as "The Fall of Lucifer," "The Creation and Fall," "The Death of Abel," "The History of Daniel." However, the buffoonery which was regularly intermingled with these representations possibly relieved the pent-up feelings of illiterate audiences. The antics of the imps which issued from hell's mouth, and sometimes even joked with the by-standers, were specially fitted to excite merriment. These coarse jests were highly relished, and formed a regular part of the entertainment. In "The Story of Noah's Flood," Noah is mated with a shrew, whom he has to cudgel well before he can induce her to go into the Ark. In the *Shepherd's Play*, founded on the record that "there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the

field, keeping watch over their flocks by night," the comic shepherd is a regular character. There would be wrestling and plenty of sport among the shepherds, who would bring out their dimmers and have a picnic. This intermingling of the sportive with the serious, we may hope, must have considerably modified the morbid effect which these spectacles were otherwise calculated to inspire. The history of the sacred drama in the middle ages is interesting to us, again, from the side-light it throws on the ignorance of an age, at least in this country, which entailed such miseries on our fathers. Thus in certain old English chronicles we find such curious entries as the following: "Paid for a pair of gloves for God;" "Paid for gilding God's coat;" "Dyvers necessities for trimmynge of the Father in Heaven;" "Paid to the players for rehearsal; imprints to God iss. viiid." How debased must have been the religious ideas of an age in which such things could have been written! And how much easier it must have been to work in a sinister than in a kindly direction upon those who derived religious edification from such blasphemous. As the dark ages faded away, the popularity of these religious spectacles waned. But the South-German *Passion-Spiel*, secure in its mountain home, has survived centuries of enlightenment, and its actors have grown more serious in their devotion to the histrionic art, time after time. For, however mercenary may be the arrangements which the villagers of Ober-Ammergau are making for the accommodation of wealthy tourists, there can be no doubt that the representation of the play itself is painfully realistic. Since 1740, every trace of mediæval buffoonery has been eliminated, and the peasants themselves, at all events, are, for the time being, powerfully impressed. But there are no Jews residing in these mountain villages, otherwise the *Passion-Spiel* might result in a Jewish catastrophe transcending the effects of mediæval spectacles. Fortunately, the rapid decline of the Ober-Ammergau *Passion-Spiel* is sure. The shame-faced peculations of the Burgomaster and his simple minded *conferees* have become a grave scandal. We doubt whether, as a religious work of art, the *Passion-Spiel* can live another decade. —*Jewish Chronicle*.

Touched in the Right Spot.

A gentleman once had occasion to present a certain charity to a prosperous mechanic. He seemed not much inclined to help it, but after listening awhile to the representations made to him, he at length suddenly gave way, and made a handsome subscription. In due time he paid it cheerfully, and said, "Do you know what carried the point with me that day when you made the application?" "No," the gentleman replied. "Well, I'll tell you. I was not much moved by anything you said, till you came to mention that fact about the Israelites: 'He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack.' Thinks I, that is just my own history. Once I was a poor, hard-working young man. Now I've got a good deal of property. But as for real comfort and use, I get no more out of it now than I did then. Now, when I gather much, I've nothing over; and then, when I gathered little, I had no lack. That came so pat to my case, that I gave up at once."

The gentleman had, without knowing it, "touched him on the right spot." And that point will touch many a man on the right spot. What thoughtful man who has passed through various conditions, has had his ups and downs, as the saying is, does not know that abundance can yield a man no more than simple competency; that compensating weights are somehow put in both sides of the scales, which pretty nearly equalize our different conditions? Why, the heathen knew it long ago. Hesiod and Horace have expressed it with a simple force and beauty not to be surpassed. And the wisest and wisest observer of human life has told us that "when goods increase they are increased that eat them, and what good is there to the owners thereof, saving the beholding of them with their eyes?"

The late John Jacob Astor was once complimented on the enormous wealth he had accumulated. "Would you be willing," said he to the person who made the remark, "to take care of all this property just for a maintenance?" "No," said the other, "I should think myself entitled to better commission than that." "Well," said Mr. Astor, "that's all that I get out of it."

That's all that any man can get out of the largest heaps of worldly accumulation, except as he shakes the superfluous to holy and charitable objects, and so turns the mere unusual surplus of his wealth into its most solid and enduring part, treasuring it up in "bags which wax not old," and converting it into a treasure in the heavens, which faileth not. —*Presbyterian Journal*.

Feelings come and go like light troops following the victory of the present; but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed and stand fast. —*Richer*.

He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.

The Jewish Times

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON FRIDAYS

By The Times Publishing Company.

S. BACHRACH, Editor.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum, \$5.00
Per month, 50 cts.

Articles intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address. Communications for insertion should be addressed to the Editor Jewish Times, all others to The Times Publishing Company, 331 Kearny street.

The Jewish Times is for sale at I. N. Ohoyanski's, 34 Geary street, Levin & Son, 830 Market street, and "The Baldwin" News Stand. Price fifteen cents a copy.

San Francisco, Friday, July 2, 1880.

The first Russian Hebrew ever buried with military honors was Dr. Jokheles, the surgeon of the Third Don Regiment, whose burial ceremony took place recently in Kovno. Army surgeons and private physicians carried the body, and the regiment in full uniform followed. The crowd of lookers-on was immense, being attracted by an uncommon ceremony.

We are again called upon to chronicle a heartrending calamity, the burning of the steamer *Sewanahaka*, which occurred on the afternoon of last Monday, June 28th, in the East River, almost within sight of New York. The list of the lost is variously estimated at from forty to fifty, but it is stated that the exact number of unfortunate may never be known. Again the fireside of many a cheerful home is made desolate by this too sad fate; again the loving hearts of Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Wife and Children are rent with anguish and despair. The various press despatches have furnished ample particulars of the horror, and we refrain from republishing them at length. We sincerely hope, however, that Joseph I. Stein, of 202 East Fifty-second street, New York City, whom the *New York Herald* counts among the missing, may have escaped so sad and horrible a fate. Mr. Stein is a promising young lawyer, Ex-Member of Assembly, and but a few years since entered upon a career of usefulness which at once gave great promise of success. For the sake of his parents, and numerous relatives and friends, we hope to be able to contradict the reported fate of Mr. Stein.

Rev. Dr. Max Schlesinger of Albany, N. Y., recently preached at Chicago, Ill., before the Sinai Temple Congregation. The subject of the discourse was "Israel's Mission," which the *Occident* criticizes as falling much short of the mark. We had hoped to see the sermon or a synopsis thereof published, to be able to judge for ourselves. All who have a personal acquaintance with Dr. Schlesinger, since his career in America (1864), cannot but esteem him as a scholar of veritable merit. He has held the pulpit of the Temple "Emanuel-El," at Albany, N. Y., for sixteen years, a pulpit occupied by such illustrious predecessors as Dr. Wise of Cincinnati, and Dr. Elkan Cohn of this city, during which period Dr. Schlesinger has labored incessantly and given ample proof of his efficiency as an eminent young divine of the most marked progressive school. Should the "Sinai" Congregation of Chicago succeed in procuring Dr. Schlesinger to reside over their spiritual affairs, we certainly consider it a matter of congratulation to them, while we sympathize with our Albany friends in the loss of so faithful a friend and teacher in Israel.

Death of a Prominent Australian.

The Australian papers of the latest date mention the fact of the demise of Mr. Joseph Raphael of Sydney, N. S. W., whose liberal provisions for charitable and sectarian institutions, have made his memory famous. A daughter of the deceased gentleman is now sojourning in our midst, resting from a prolonged tour through Europe and America. Miss Deborah Raphael the lady in question, will remain in San Francisco for some time, making her home with one of our most prominent Jewish citizens. The Sydney *Morning Herald* commenting on the will of the late Joseph Raphael, speaks in most flattering terms of his liberality whilst in this life, and closes by mentioning the amount left to the various charities with which he was closely connected during his life-time. The bequests are as follows: To the Jewish Philanthropic and Orphan Societies, \$2,500; to the Synagogue on Elizabeth street, \$1,400; to the University of Sydney, \$250; to the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, \$250; to the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, \$250; to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children, Randwick, \$250; to the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, \$250.

"No one is so illiberal to his own art as he that is illiberal to others."

Desultory.

Sweeping generalizations are usually regarded as affording presumption of ignorance, and we can only conclude, it is because man is profoundly ignorant of women, that he is in the habit of making such round assertions concerning them. Few things appertaining to women have been spoken about, with more confidence than what are called Female Friendships, the popular opinion being, that they are hollow affairs, and are, as a rule, only a correct name for jealousy, and intrigue, and disloyalty. Indeed, to name a female friendship, is to raise a smile on the face of a person, who piques himself on being exceptionally sagacious. We must run the risk of incurring the pity of these superior persons, by venturing on the opinion, that true, sincere, valuable and lasting female friendships are by no means rare. No doubt, there are plenty of them that are frail, unreal, and very short-lived, just as the number of blossoms, that bear no fruit, is considerable. Yet the whole world is not, on that account, one barren fig tree.

Rousseau shrewdly remarks in his "Emile," that the basis of friendship is not similarity of opinion, but similarity of sentiment. This serves to show that the chance for women becoming friends from similarity of sentiment, is greater than in the case of men, since most women have no opinions at all, in the proper sense of the word. In all the great and thrilling subjects of the hour, very few of them take genuine interest, and hardly any of them hold opinions concerning them with the passion, tenacity and enthusiasm evinced by men. Accordingly when the women of kindred sentiments meet, there is no barrier of hostile opinion to keep them apart. There is nothing to prevent them from falling into each others arms at once. Moreover, they have a host of trifles, upon which they can expend their identity of tastes and feelings, and such friendship as we are speaking of, is fed rather by community of feeling on a number of little things, than by identity of sentiment on one great matter. Two female friends begin by talking together, sitting very close to each other, and finally, still closer. Soon they will talk, holding each others hand. They go out shopping together, and before very long they arrive at such a stage of friendship, that they would think it disloyal for either to choose a dress or purchase a bonnet, without taking the other into her confidence, and asking her advice. In time, and often in a very short time, neither can do anything without the assent and co-operation of the other; and if they live in the same neighborhood, they are in and out of each others houses the whole day long. Is this friendship? It is female friendship; and we submit, it looks like the genuine article, and as long as it lasts, it is a pleasing spectacle. We assert, that it often does last a very considerable time, though no doubt, there comes a moment at which it is imperiled. One of the friends at length excites the amorous propensities of some young swain, and it becomes an interesting question whether she is disposed to reciprocate the tender sentiment she has inspired. Then will it be made apparent whether the friendship is a real or a spurious one. Some persons appear to imagine that one of the offices of friendship is to speak the unadulterated truth, however disagreeable to your friends, to be always telling them of their faults, and warning them of their dangers. We may at once say, we are firmly convinced, that human nature is so constituted, that it will not stand that sort of friendship. There are some things no true friend will say to you, even if they happen to think them; and friendship of the right kind will always put the most disagreeable truths in the least disagreeable form. When a girl is fallen in love with, and returns her lover's fancy, her female friend, if sound at heart, will not hasten to weigh the young fellows qualities, in a nice or exact balance, but will extend to him some of that leniency, and even some of that partiality of judgment she would display in his favor, if he were her own lover, instead of the lover of her friend. Friendship shown at such a moment is not quickly forgotten; and sympathy for her friend, her particular friend, is what a girl most craves for, when she has promised herself to a man. She wants some one to whom she can say everything, for it is plain she cannot yet say everything to him. We are aware that we have been taking a favorable, and perhaps, roseate view of the relation; but it is not an untrue one. There are other views more ill-natured, yet not absolutely false. We have preferred, however, on this occasion, to gaze upon the golden side of the shield.

Miss B.—Ah yes! Well, what's the news?

Mr. A.—Nothing particular. What do you know?

Miss B.—Nothing; but wait, Ah, yes, I'd forgotten, let me see: Miss C. was a friend of yours—Well, I heard the strangest news, of course I don't believe it; but they say Mr. H. proposed to her, but her parents objected; and would you believe it, I've heard that the gentleman refused to enter into any engagement, although others have tried to *shadden* between the two.

The regulation smile indicative of how much more he could add, were he so inclined, lights up the face of A. and the story goes the rounds. The young lady would probably be the first to say however, that the gossip among her set was fearful, and would really not recognize, that she had gossiped about another, which, if applied to herself in a most remote circumstance, would grieve and cause her to shed tears. So much for young ladies; but is the gossip confined to the sewing, coffee or afternoon ladies circle? Decidedly no! Young gentlemen are rivaling their lady friends and leaving them in the shade, as far as downright gossip is concerned. It is a rare thing to hear a party of young men discussing ordinary matters; but some friend is dragged into the conversation, and if he or she, is not well stripped of every shred of poetry, it is because, he or she is rich; a mantle, alas! that covers a multitude of sins. The cause of this sad state of affairs is, in a marked degree, due to the education received by many. Of undoubted literary culture many young ladies, out of due regard to their gentlemen friends, dare not venture upon a topic which touches in a point of literature or culture. Many young men of the present day are *au fait* with the tailors fashion plate, the theater, clothing, boots and shoes, general merchandise, and above all things, where a good meal can be obtained. With what a stare he would meet you if a quotation from Goethe, Schiller, Byron, or even a Caliform poet was ventured on. However, ask him where a good cigar can be obtained, and his face lights up with a wonderful expression of intelligence, which causes a looker on to observe, that had this intelligence and bright young manhood been guided into the proper resources of research and general knowledge, what a magnificent social status the young Israelites of San Francisco would hold, both as regards appearance and culture.

Masculine attire begins to show the decorative, highly-colored spirit of the day in a marked degree. It has grown, by a slow process, from gay hosiery to gayer jewelry; but the entering wedge is

in now, and no one would be surprised if dress suits took a decided turn for the worse, such as an attack of embroidery on the white or colored silk linings and lappels, and that lace ruffles broke out on the cuffs. As for the trousers, a line of embroidery running up the outside seam would be chic; and on the waistcoat it might look well to have only one button, and that a brilliant diamond. These suggestions are gratis; but since Paris fashion prohibits flowers in the button-hole, it is a shame not to invent some lively device for those poor men who are struggling to keep pace with the gorgeous liveries of their wives, sisters and sweethearts.

We all know what a pushing person is like. In fact, the very meaning of push is to keep one's self prominently before others; and to generally disregard the time of convenience of persons, who are in the way of the pusher. Another meaning of the word, yet not totally of another sense, is the quality of elbowing on all occasions and with perfect sangfroid as to the feeling of the by-stander, push forward or backward as the case may be. At a recent performance at the Baldwin Theatre, a noticeable feature was the large attendance of some of the most fashionable Hebrew society; a noticeable feature was also the extreme desire to get the best seats, on the part of several young gentlemen, who in spite of the ladies waiting for them in the vestibule, indulged in their propensity of "push," with not a few muttered anathemes repeated *sotto voce*. The modern meaning of the word push resolves itself into a certain smartness, which on the part of very young men, barely out of the hoble de-hoy stage can be forgiven; but which on the part of young men, who in garb and general make-up, resemble men of the world, it is unpardonable.

The small talk of modern social callers under all circumstances is silly enough, but when such talk degenerates among young men and women, into slander under the pleasant name of gossip, it should be looked too. The formula in calling in most cases, consists of a number of set sentences and questions, so constructed that any gossip or even scandal, and sometimes vituperation is bound to be related by the visitor. For instance, Mr. A. visits Miss B. The usual greetings are passed. Mr. A. is invited to sit down and the battery on the part of Miss B. is opened.

Miss B.—Ah yes! Well, what's the news?

Mr. A.—Nothing particular. What do you know?

Miss B.—Nothing; but wait, Ah, yes, I'd forgotten, let me see: Miss C. was a friend of yours—Well, I heard the strangest news, of course I don't believe it; but they say Mr. H. proposed to her, but her parents objected; and would you believe it, I've heard that the gentleman refused to enter into any engagement, although others have tried to *shadden* between the two.

The regulation smile indicative of how much more he could add, were he so inclined, lights up the face of A. and the story goes the rounds. The young lady would probably be the first to say however, that the gossip among her set was fearful, and would really not recognize, that she had gossiped about another, which, if applied to herself in a most remote circumstance, would grieve and cause her to shed tears. So much for young ladies; but is the gossip confined to the sewing, coffee or afternoon ladies circle? Decidedly no! Young gentlemen are rivaling their lady friends and leaving them in the shade, as far as downright gossip is concerned. It is a rare thing to hear a party of young men discussing ordinary matters; but some friend is dragged into the conversation, and if he or she, is not well stripped of every shred of poetry, it is because, he or she is rich; a mantle, alas! that covers a multitude of sins. The cause of this sad state of affairs is, in a marked degree, due to the education received by many. Of undoubted literary culture many young ladies, out of due regard to their gentlemen friends, dare not venture upon a topic which touches in a point of literature or culture. Many young men of the present day are *au fait* with the tailors fashion plate, the theater, clothing, boots and shoes, general merchandise, and above all things, where a good meal can be obtained. With what a stare he would meet you if a quotation from Goethe, Schiller, Byron, or even a Caliform poet was ventured on. However, ask him where a good cigar can be obtained, and his face lights up with a wonderful expression of intelligence, which causes a looker on to observe, that had this intelligence and bright young manhood been guided into the proper resources of research and general knowledge, what a magnificent social status the young Israelites of San Francisco would hold, both as regards appearance and culture.

Masculine attire begins to show the decorative, highly-colored spirit of the day in a marked degree. It has grown, by a slow process, from gay hosiery to gayer jewelry; but the entering wedge is

Y. M. H. A. of Oakland.

On Saturday evening last, the Young men's Hebrew Association of Oakland held a meeting for the purpose of installing their officers for the ensuing term.

A number of Ladies and Gentlemen, kindly volunteered their services, to provide a varied melange for the evenings entertainment. The retiring President Mr. D. S. Hirschberg, opened the proceedings with the following remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We have assembled here this evening for the purpose of witnessing and participating in the second public entertainment of the Y. M. H. A. of Oakland, and in the name of that Association I give you a hearty and generous welcome.

We are pleased that you are here; pleased because it is a source of satisfaction to us to know that we can contribute somewhat to the enjoyment and edification of our friends. The Y. M. H. A. was established with the view of improving and elevating the moral, intellectual and social standing of its members, and to contribute its aid towards the amelioration of the down-trodden condition of the thousands of our religious faith. It is contemplated to connect ourselves with the various Associations of a similar character, that exist throughout the length and breadth of this land, who have in view the object of alleviating the sufferings of our race, and to assist in the great and noble work of harmonizing the conflicting elements of society, that are now operating against our co-religionists. I have said that we are established for the purpose among other things, of elevating the intellectual condition of our members. It is our purpose to fit the members of this Association, and it is our desire that our kindred societies should be actuated by the same impulse, so that when any of our people be called upon to occupy positions of honor, responsibility and trust, that they will be able to discharge their duties in a manner, that will be to their individual credit, and with corresponding honor and glory to the Jewish race. Our people have contributed their quota to some extent, to the list of master minds that adorn and embellish the pages of the world's history. England has her Disraeli, France her Gambetta and Germany her Falk, and the day is not far distant, when in this favored and blessed land of ours, that the prejudices that to some degree still exist, will vanish like the mist before the radiance of the noon-day sun. That the crumbling of the barriers which are now standing, and the onward march of liberal ideas, enlightenment and civilization; those of us who are possessed of the good fortune of birth in this land of liberty and freedom, should rejoice in the fact that the time is not far distant when the intelligence, patriotism, and love of country, will be recognized and appreciated throughout the American nation, already one of our number wears the toga, and occupies the distinguished and honorable position of a United States Senator. The great commonwealth of Louisiana casting aside prejudice, purged itself of the damning curse proscribed, and giving expression to liberality of sentiment, worthy of emulation, chose Mr. Jonas as a representative in the National Senate of our country. There are numerous instances where some of our co-religionists have been honored by their fellow-citizens; some by election and some unfortunately only by nomination. I make mention of these things with the object of illustrating the fact, that it is possible for our co-religionists to assert their rights of recognition, at the hands of our fellow-citizens, and to occupy positions in the political and social world befitting their talents and abilities.

At intervals during the programme the various elected gentlemen, were duly placed in their respective offices, each and all of them being suitably exhorted and admonished as to the duties incumbent upon them.

The whole of the entertainment was evidently enjoyed by the large and appreciative audience assembled. A pleasant surprise was tendered to the ex-President, by the members of the Association in the shape of a beautiful locket, presented to him as a souvenir and a token of the appreciation he had deservedly earned. Mr. Hirschberg returned thanks in a suitable manner, and remarked that the occasion was one that would remain "a green spot in his memory forever."

Among the ladies who took part in the entertainment were: Miss Bertha Kahn, Miss Calisher and Miss Heineman, who contributed some choice selections of vocal and instrumental music. The last mentioned young lady possesses a mezzo soprano voice, which needs only careful culture to make it one of rare power and sweetness. The Misses Kahn and Calisher were heartily applauded for the rendition of their part of the programme. Leo Lash distinguished himself by reciting the play scene from Hamlet; in response to an encore he recited in fine style, the "Dagger scene from Macbeth."

The company adjourned to the adjoining assembly rooms, where dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

The presence of a number of the members of the Y. M. H. A. of San Francisco; is a marked evidence of the *eternit cordale* existing between the sister cities.

The following is the organizations programme: Overture, Heit's Band; Piano Solo, Pasquinade, Miss B. Kahn; Reading, Death of Little Nell, H. D. Woolfe; Violin Solo, Mr. Alexander; Recitation, Hamlet, Leo Lash; Song, Miss Calisher; Recitation, Drakes Address to the American Flag, D. S. Hirschberg; Zither Solo, E. Sherrott; Recitation, F. Bernstein; Selections, A. W. Saltwell.

Mr. N. M. De Rothschild, Bart., M. P., considers it not below his dignity to take active part in the furtherance of the interests of the Synagogue. Some of America's rich *Jehudim* would resent such an imposition.—Tribune.

Entre Nous.

Nothing amuses me so much as to hear ladies object, on the ground of delicacy, good English words. Last week I overheard a conversation which opened my eyes to a vastly rich field of observation. Our society considers it improper to speak of that portion of humanity which connects the foot with the body, by any other term than that of a limb. Imagine a lady entering a millinery establishment and asking for a limb-born bonnet; or upon being left a sum of money by a deceased relative, asking a lawyer to attend to her limb-acy.

Riding in a street car the other day, I met two young lady friends who greeted me, and with whom I soon entered into an animated conversation. I scrutinized both of them closely, and was on the point of asking whether either of them met with a mishap; yet I knew the query would seem ridiculous, since both ladies spoke as unaffectedly as if nothing in the world could have affected their charming demeanor. Yet, I was troubled, for both of them looked pale and hollow-eyed, with a hectic red spot on either cheek. My uneasiness must have been apparent,

for both of them looked up at a swinging placard which set forth the advantage of "Bloom of Youth" over all other beautifiers. I noticed that both their faces became tinged with a blushing roseate hue. The car turned a corner, and the sun flashed upon both their faces. At the same time was revealed to me what an awful blunderer I was. The pale face, the placard, the blushes—it rushed into my mind at once. I knew what a horrible deed I had committed. I was about to stammer forth my farewell and leave the car, when the nearest young lady gently bent over me and whispered, with a significant look at the placard: "Have I got too much on my face?" I managed to reply and say something to reassure her. Yet I was confounded, for I heard this very young lady declare, in a crowded ball room, that she never "made up." No doubt the little rogue knew she was safe in making that statement in the glare of the gaslight.

My friend, Mr. Henry Heyman, has returned with his party from Oregon, in which place I hear he has earned for himself many warm friends, and I hope, many cold dollars. His concert venture proved a big success, and all over Oregon he has been received with the greatest amount of *eclat*. Although Mr. Heyman has spoiled many pairs of gloves on his travels, particularly the one pair worn on the return trip. I hope the supply with which he intends to replenish his glove-box will contain a pair of very light ones, in lieu of those spoiled aboard the ship.

Ladies will hail with delight the new order of things in the fashionable mode of dressing the hands. Gloves of an opposite color, or inharmonious tints to the prevailing hue of the dress, are positively tabooed in Parisian, London, or other continental circles. A black pair of gloves accompanies a gown of that color, either in the theatre, ball room, or street. Dark dresses of the prevailing tints, with gloves of a dark color to match, are entirely *en regale* for street wear. The unpleasant sight of witnessing a very light pair of gloves on a lady's hands who, at the same time, wears a contrasting dark-colored toilet, will be done away with. Ball rooms will also bear a characteristic and pleasant change hereafter. The new go-as-you-please mode of dressing in evening attire will supersede the stiff fashions now in vogue. I await with pleasure the first ball which will show me little Miss C. H. dressed as a Watteau shepherdess; with alterations to suit her pretty modern self; or the stately Miss H. S. in a Maria de Medici robe; or the dark and beautiful Miss F. H., dressing her petite form in the picturesque garments of the past decade; and Miss Flora S. drawing crowds of admirers to her side by the emulated dress of Enid "Ynoi's daughter," her blonde tresses arranged after the exquisite drawing of Doree's. I could mention hundreds who would become this or that dress, and who would look—everyone of them—as if they stepped out of a picture.

The gossip which pervaded over a certain engagement has triumphantly been hushed, the contracting parties making up the difficulty, and hastening, on last Tuesday, to get married. Now where are the dear friends who predicted this and that. Stories are readily enough set afloat, and with many everything in the way of gossip is "grist to the mill." I do believe that stories, no matter how untrue, will gain credence with the very people who should be the first to discredit them. How much would be gained by paying no attention whatever to the rumors which are set afloat, even if they have a basis. Never talk evil of others,

and others will not talk about you, would be a motto well worth considering.

Next winter will inaugurate a number of exceedingly pleasant affairs in the shape of private theatricals and concerts. Already a performance of an operetta is talked of, to be given by the musical talent among us. The orchestra and performers will be composed of amateur vocalists and instrumentalists. Nothing can be more elevating or more creditable than an endeavor to cultivate the tastes of our amusement-loving friends.

I have heard it asserted as a positive fact that certain young gentlemen, be-curl'd, perfumed, and generally gotten up regardless of cost, and dressed exactly alike, who every Sunday visit young ladies in an open barouche, are making laughing stock of themselves, not because they make these visits, but because they make a show of themselves by their ostentation and insufferable vanity.

Since my last allusion to the gossip-mongers of the "Monkey Roost," on Kearny street, I notice it is comparatively deserted by the usual habitues. A fact which all who concur with me will rejoice at.

Many of our best known society people are summering at Monterey—a spot that has been wonderfully improved by the industry of the Del Monte hotel proprietors.

Local Lines.

The picnic of Columbia Lodge, I. O. B. B., will be held at Badger's Park, Sunday, July 11th.

Y. M. H. A.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, will be held on Wednesday evening, July 7th. Members invitation tickets for the dramatic performance of "Still Waters Run Deep," under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, can be now obtained from the Entertainment Committee.

Born.

LEVY—In this city, June 23, to the wife of J. C. Levy, a son.

Betrothed.

HERINGH—BELASCO—Mr. Edward Heringh to Anna Belasco.

Married.

KATZ—PANDER—In this city, June 27, by Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim, Abraham Katz to Hannah Pander.

Died.

TAUSSIG—In this city, June 24, Clara, wife of Gabriel Tausig, aged 43.

HART—In this city, June 25, Max, son of Simon and Johanna Hart, aged 12 years, 2 months and 5 days.

SOLOMONS—In this city June 25, Mrs. Rebecca Solomon, (wife of M. Solomon and mother of D. A. D'Ancona), a native of England, aged 73 years, 8 months and 14 days.

MENDELIS—In Newark, New Jersey, June 24, Emanuel Solomon Mendels, a native of Amsterdam, Holland.

WISE—At Peoria, Ill., June 11, Mrs. Regina Wise, born in Steingrab, Bohemia 1794, beloved mother of Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, O.

"May her soul rest in peace."

Personal.

The following are among the guests at Tabb's Hotel, Oakland, Cal. Mrs. H. Lash and family, E. Miller and family, Isaac Walker and family, J. Greenbaum and family, M. Hyman and family, E. L. Swartz.

Mr. S. Bachrach of The Jewish Times, is in the Russian River Valley.

The American Israelite is not disposed to favor the "appeal of expelled Jews in Russia to their brethren in America, for various reasons, prominent among which are the following: "They are principally subjects of European governments; they are accused of Nihilism; the Jews of this country have neither armies or navies, and words amount to nothing; the Secretary of State can do nothing on account of certain laws existing in such countries." It further states that when the present Secretary steps down and out, and another with other views takes his place, then it will assist. In the meantime suffering humanity must await the outgoing of that most tenacious of barnacles, an American politician.—Occident.

The evil effects of bad sentiment in music may not be seen or felt immediately, but like malaria inhaled in the sunshine, it will prove destructive. Like poison taken in nectar, it may be sweet to the taste, but still it is poison, and will work its deadly influence.

In this world, the disposition to do things is of more consequence than mere power.

Told in Letters.

CALIF., June 27, 1880.

DEAREST REBECCA:

It is a long time since I've written to you; but one thing or another has kept me from answering your sweet letter. You recollect that we were to have some private theatricals. Well, we've had them, and the only successful performance of the evening was my rendition of Polly. The play selected was the farce called "The Rough Diamond," and it was cast as follows: Cousin Joe, Hyam L., the principal butcher in the town; Sir William Evergreen, Moses S., clerk in my brother-in-law's store; Captain Blenheim, Abe R., who keeps in opposition to my brother-in-law, and with whom I'm not on friendly terms; Lord Plato, Mr. D., clerk in Abe R.'s establishment. Besides myself, Rachel L. was cast for Lady Row. You ought to have heard the row we had because I was chosen to play Polly, and not Rachel; but it was finally arranged, and the rehearsals began. At the very first gathering of our company, there was a general break up, everybody knew all about it, Hyam in particular. He insisted that he saw a play just like it in Germany, when he was a boy, and so he expected to direct us all. Moses, however, finally arranged matters, and everything would have gone on swimmingly if Abe had not undertaken to correct Hyam's pronunciation. This, Cousin Joe would not stand; and even then matters could have been arranged, had not an unfortunate giggle on my part caused the general war of words which ensued. In one scene, Joe and Polly are seated on the stage. Joe relates how he happened to come to London, and in every sentence he utters the lines occur, "And I'm to have buttons all over me." Our Cousin Joe, perhaps with an eye to business, perhaps for the sake of being funny, concluded to interpolate these lines: "And I can have plenty of wurscht (sausage)." Now, Hyam does not speak English very well, and resents any correction. He being the autocrat of the place, of course none of us young ladies dared to say anything; yet he is always on the lookout to take offense. On this particular day, our rehearsal was going along nicely. The scene in which his very funny speech came in was in progress. Rachel L. happened to be near me when his first installment of "wurscht" was hurled at my devoted head. Rachel L. quickly bent over me and whispered, "The play ought to be called the Dutch Butcher's Revenge, or the Champion Dealer in Knoblauch Wurscht." It made me giggle just as he finished for the third time his funny saying. That ended the rehearsal for that evening. The next day he brought the meat around himself. He told my sister of the affair, who, of course, blamed me for it. Hyam, in this place, is considered a good match for any young lady. I had my revenge, however, as you will see, and I will not dwell upon the queer rehearsals we had. I must say, however, that Rachel and myself had lots of fun. At last the night of the play arrived. I will never forget it. The little hall was fairly packed. Hyam had indulged himself to his heart's content. He'd given a ticket with every pound of meat he sold for the last month. Goodness, gracious! When I saw the people in front, it flashed upon me that I had lent myself, and became a part of a knoblauch wurscht advertisement. Instantly all my nervous feelings passed away. I was indignant. I really expected to see some real nice American gentlemen, and I would have done my very best; but directly in the front seats were Hyam's customers, who had come early to get the worth of their money. I said nothing at all, only I was determined that Hyam should suffer. The curtain was rung up; I entered; a very storm of applause met me; I was awfully angry and excited, so I just did my best. Joe entered; there was one prolonged shriek as he made his appearance. Goodness, gracious! As I turned and saw him, I nearly shrieked with laughter myself. Hyam has undeniable red hair and beard, of which he is very sensitive. His face was made up according to his own idea, and such a face it has never been your good fortune to behold, unless it was at Woodward's Gardens, or in some menagerie, in the baboon's cage. In order to disguise the color of his hair and beard, he had smeared burnt cork all over it, dabs of which were on his cheeks, nose, and forehead; little spots of red hair peeped out here and there; and to crown all, he had procured some red paint and smeared that over every available spot of his already much bi-colored countenance. His dress consisted of a blue check shirt, worn with the skirts outside his pantaloons, a la miner; and altogether the Cousin Joe of the occasion looked like a nondescript negro disguised as an Irishman, yet every movement and every speech betraying his hebraic Pacific-

streetism. The first scene we ended disastrously. His first words were: "Bolly how are you? I come by London to see how you was once." This was accompanied by the shrugs and usual gesticulations when he asks that question of a customer. Our business was to embrace, and he made the movement to do so; but I was too quick for him. I eluded his grasp just in time. Indeed, I was not going to have the dirty black and red of his face come off on my pretty white dress. But, then, you ought to have seen the chase; he got angry and determined to go through all the business of the play, which I would not do. We began to run across the stage, amidst the shrieks and laughter of the audience. He finally fell across a chair, and I walked off the stage. This proceeding, of course, ended the "wurscht" ejaculation. The play went on. I never saw anything so stupid in my life. Everyone forgot their lines, and I defy anyone in audience to tell me what it was all about. Shortly after Joe's disappearance from the scene, some of his customers left the hall, apparently disgusted, for they knew what should have taken place as well as any of us, for Hyam had told them all about it months ahead. I walked home with my sister's family, disgusted. Hyam called the next day, as usual, with his meat, and I must say he acted very sensibly. He never said a word about the whole affair, but was just as good humored as possible, and I felt real sorry for what I had done. When mention was made of the affair he just laughed, and said he did not believe either of us would do for the stage. My little nephew then said: "Auntie, were you afraid of the nigger last night, when you run away?" I just laughed, and Hyam went out of the door. So much for my Amateur Theatricals in a country town.

Now, my dearest Becca, do write me, and tell me what new dresses you've got, and what is going on in San Francisco. Trusting soon to hear from you, I remain your very dear, darling friend,
HANNAH
From the Country.
MISS REBECCA
3291 F Street, S. F.

Fraternal Societies.

As it is intended to make this column of general interest, communications upon subjects contained therein will be gladly received and impartially treated.

I. O. B. B.

At a regular meeting of Unity Lodge, No. 273, held Monday, June 28th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Louis A. Morgenstern; Vice-President, Benj. Mayers; Rec. Secretary, C. S. Harris; Fin. Secretary, E. Wineburg; Treasurer, S. Zekind (re-elected); I. G. M. D. Wittgenstein; O. G., E. Isaacs; Monitor, Louis Lipman.

At a regular meeting of Montefiore Lodge, No. 51, held Sunday, June 27th, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. Cohn; Vice-President, J. Sterling; Sec., S. H. Shockey; Treas., M. Marks; I. G., M. Haas; O. G., J. Newmark; Monitor, J. Baer.

GOLDEN Gate Lodge, No. 129, I. O. B. B., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Jos. Cohn, President; A. Lipman, Vice-President; D. Davis, Secretary; Treasurer, Jos. P. Joachimsen, Warden; L. Wolf, Outside Guardian.

OAKLAND Lodge, No. 252, I. O. B. B., have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, A. Jonas; Vice-President, L. Hersberg; Secretary, E. Bernstein; Treasurer, A. Cerf; Warden, Charles Caro; Guardian, A. Stein; Monitor, S. Rythenberg.

COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 127, I. O. B. B. Monitor, Wm. Melzer; President, David Marx; Vice-President, Isaac Birnbaum; Rec. Secretary, S. Reysenburger; Fin. Secretary, A. Grenebaum; Treasurer, Emel Guinzburger; I. G., Charles Miller.

At a regular meeting of California Lodge, No. 163, held Thursday, June 24th, the following officers were elected: President, H. Roman; Vice-President, J. L. Franklin; Secretary, Louis Blank; Treasurer, J. Israelsky; Warden, D. Cohen; Outside Guardian, S. Jacobs; Monitor, W. Samuels; Trustees, H. Rubens, A. Kochman, H. Abrams.

At a regular meeting of Modin Lodge, No. 142, held, Tuesday, June 29th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. Blumenthal; Vice-President, Joseph Shuen; Secretary, Moses Waterman; Treasurer, Phil Newman; Warden, J. Fleischauer; Outside Guardian, A. Riese.

Knights of Pythias.

At a regular meeting held Friday night, the 27th inst., Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., No. 58, elected the following officers; Paul Tromlitz, C. C.; W. C. Nesfield, V. C.; J. Davis, P. Trustees: J. Lang, M. Warschauer, G. Raphael, Past Chancellor; Doctor, M. Livingston.

LAUREL Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: W. C. Cornell, C. C.; Jos. P. Joachimsen, V. C.; C. E. Brinsmade, P.; A. M. Blade, M. of F.; R. E. Wilson, Trustee; Dr. L. J. Henry, Medical Examiner.

The States.

NEW YORK.—At a recent meeting of the United Hebrew Charities and the Derech Emuno Free Burial Society, it was decided, that as an experiment, the U. H. C. should attend to the burials for six months at their own expense, the Derech Emuno Society furnishing the graves.

The introduction of some changes tending toward reform in the Forty-fourth street Synagogue has created quite a stir among the elements usually at variance on such questions. So much of the recommendations of the committee appointed for that purpose, as the introduction of family pews, organ, paid choir, has already been adopted, but the changing of the ritual is pending the opinion of Rev. Dr. Mendes.

DALLAS, TEXAS.—The Rev. Dr. H. M. Bien, formerly of Rodef Sholem Congregation, Chicago, has been re-elected by the congregation Emanu-El of Dallas, Texas.

Foreign.

England.

LONDON.—The Earl of Beaconsfield is at present the guest of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, at his mansion in Seaford place. This is the house which originally belonged to Mr. Christopher Sykes, and it was there he began the series of princely banquets which have since been renewed at his new house in Hill street.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., a new branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association was formed at Nottingham. The Jewish residents of Nottingham, though few in number, gave, with barely an exception, their cordial adhesion to the Association. An active canvass was previously made by Mr. Louis Hyams of Birmingham (who has most successfully assisted the Association on previous similar occasions), and a meeting of the members of the congregation was held last Thursday evening, and was addressed by the Rev. A. Löwy, Secretary of the Association, and by Mr. L. Hyams, they having been invited to assist in organizing the branch, and to give a full explanation of the objects for which the Association has been established. The meeting expressed their hearty approval of the work pursued by the Association. Twenty-four members were inscribed. The appointment of the honorary officers was as follows: President, Mr. Davis Meyer (President of the Congregation); Treasurer, Mr. Jonah Samuel; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Julius Goldberg. The same gentlemen, together with Mr. R. Goldreich and Mr. S. Newman, were appointed to discharge the duties of a Canvassing Committee.

The Times of yesterday contained an interesting description of the loss of the "American," written by Mr. Henry Levy, a Cape merchant, who with his son, a young man of 19, was on a voyage to East London for the benefit of his health.

M. HENRY COHEN, a composer and numismatist, died on Sunday. He was formerly at the head of the Lille Conservatoire, and was the author of a history of Roman coins.

On Monday, Mr. Spolomon Spyer, the Chairman of the Law and City Courts Committee of the Common Council, entertained the members of the Committee at the Cannon Street Hotel.

MR. A. BENABO, of Commercial Road, has been elected a member of the Vestry of the Parish of St. George's in the East, and a member of the Assessment Committee.

Germany.

BERTHOLD AUERBACH's new and successful novel, "Briggitta," is being translated into English, and will be the next work in the Tauchnitz series.

PROF. MERX, of Heidelberg, is preparing an addition of an anonymous dialogue in Syriac on grammar, from MSS. in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and the Berlin Library.

BARON ROTHSCCHILD, of Frankfurt, has bought for the sum of 120,000 marks three drinking cups of the 16th century, belonging to a family at Nuremberg.—Herr Marcus Nordheim, of Hamburg, has presented the munificent gift of 100,000 marks to the Jewish girls' schools in that city, on condition that they be amalgamated into one communal school.

PROF. ASCOLI, of Milan, will shortly publish his essay on the Hebrew inscriptions at Venosa in Calabria. These seem to be the earliest Hebrew inscriptions found in Europe, and will prove of the highest importance for this branch of epigraphy. Prof. Ascoli's book will give the history of Jewish epigraphical monuments down to the twelfth century.

The Paris Figaro was represented at the first representation of the Grammar-Play by M. Albert Wolff, and the New York Herald and Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News by Mr. Sydney M. Samuel.

PROF. DAVID CASTELLI, of Florence, has in the press the Hebrew commentary of Sabbathai Donolo (an author of the tenth century), on the Cabbalistical book "Sepher Yetzira" ("Book of the Creation"), attributed to the patriarch Abraham, with an Italian translation and a literary introduction.

ALGERIA.—The first stone of the new Synagogue at Oran, towards the construction of which large sums were contributed in London last year, was laid on the 11th.

The Morocco Conference.

MADRID, May 18th, 1880.

The Moroccan Embassy has been staying at the Hotel de Paris, Puerto del Sol. It includes about forty individuals. They lived after their own style, and did not partake of the food cooked by the hotel servants, but it was specially prepared by their own attendants. Great consideration is being shown to the Embassy by the Spanish authorities. Yesterday (Monday, the 17th), three State carriages, each having six horses magnificently compared, accompanied by a guard of honor, took the principal members of the Embassy from the Hotel to the palace, where they had an audience with the King. It should be borne in mind, as having an important bearing upon the Jewish Question in Morocco, that the principal object desired by the Spanish Government is a rectification of the frontier between Spain and Morocco. Spain will consequently do everything in its power to forward the views of Morocco in the Conference now being held. Therefore, as I need hardly mention, Spain will endeavor to back up Morocco with reference to Consular Protection, quite irrespective of abstract justice to the Jews, or any consideration outside the selfish objects of Spain. It is understood that the French Ambassador is instructed by his Government to declare that they will adhere to the Convention of 1863. Perhaps some endeavor will be made to establish—on paper—the principle of religious liberty in Morocco. To those familiar with the real condition of affairs in the Empire, who are acquainted with the utter absence of all rights of personal liberty or of protection of life and property—especially away from the coast towns—the declaration of the principle of religious liberty in Morocco will only excite a smile. It may be considered as absolutely certain that Spain will take advantage of the present opportunity to propitiate Morocco to accomplish her own ends. The influence of other Powers will possibly be exerted—so far as high political considerations will permit—in favor of the Jews, but it is to be feared that that influence will have but slight effect, more especially as it is well known that the representative of England is not in favor of the retention of the present system of Consular Protection. The Ambassador of Morocco seems to be a very intelligent man. He speaks Spanish and a little English. He is quite confident of carrying his point. The existing Protection system is doomed. God help our brethren!

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MADRID, May 26.

The third conference on the question of the protection of Jews and foreigners in Morocco, was held this evening, in consequence of to-morrow being a holiday. The Ambassador of Morocco insisted that the foreign right of protectorate over Moorish subjects should be placed under restrictions.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Monday night:—The third sitting of the Morocco Conference to-day was short, and confined to a speech of Sidi Mohamed, who explained the views of Morocco on the question of the right of protection, and of Moorish subjects who have become naturalized citizens of foreign Powers. In both cases Morocco asks for the protectorate to be confined within limits that can be reconciled with the authority and control of the Sultan over his people. The Moorish Ambassador made out a very strong case, and showed the extraordinary evils arising from the protectorate being bought, sold, and extended to natives by traders and consuls.

Signor Scovasso, the Italian Minister in Morocco, having during recent times shown his great interest in the matter of protection, his return to Tangier (with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary), which took place in the first week of May, was made the occasion for a demonstration on the part of the Jewish population in that city.

As soon as the man of war on which the Signor was conveyed came into sight, an immense number of Jews hastened to the shore to meet him, and no sooner had his Excellency set foot on the ground than he was greeted with shouts of "Viva Scovasso!" "Viva el Protector!" Sidi Mohamed Bargash, the Moorish Foreign Minister, who has been termed "the Modern Haman," was a witness to this demonstration of subjects of his sovereign in favor of the representative of a foreign power. Numerous deputations representing the elite of the Jewish community of Tangier, subsequently waited on Signor Scovasso at the Italian Legation to welcome him and to pray for his continued interest in their behalf.—Jewish Chronicle.

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, PARIS, June 18.

Our Madrid correspondent telegraphs the following:

The Morocco Conference met to-day in the official residence of the Spanish Prime Minister, because the Envoy of Morocco had asked one day more to consider his answer to the proposals which were made by the Austrian Minister to regulate the question of Consular protection.

tion over the native agents of the foreign agents of foreign merchants, which was accepted by the majority of the members of the Conference. Sidi Mohamed finally declared that he could not admit that in the future the merchants should continue to select their agents in the outside towns, that custom being the insuperable objection of his Government to the French Convention of 1863. The Conference then adjourned sine die.

In official circles, I hear that Senor Canovas del Castillo may yet prepare some scheme to prevent a complete failure of the Conference, as it is impossible for the plenipotentiaries to examine the points that are dependent on the recognition of the right to select protected natives from determined parts of the Territory of Morocco. If the Conference does not come to an agreement, the statu quo of the French treaties will be maintained, unless Morocco ventures, as indicated by her Envoy, to renounce them before the Conference separates for good.

I am able to state that Count Lendolph and General Fairchild are determined to insist that the Powers shall combine to make a demand on Morocco to give a solemn pledge that the Hebrews and Christians shall be better treated, according to the promises of the Sultan in his firm in 1864.

The Austrian Government has instructed its Minister to secure the recognition of liberty of conscience, and, if possible, of equality of rights for the subjects of Morocco who are not Mohammedans.

Spain will support this demand, although I observed in official circles considerable inclination to back the Moorish grievances against French Consular intervention. In Tangiers last year it was also on this question of Consular protection over native agents that the negotiations failed. The Christians in Morocco are about 2,500, the Hebrews about 350,000. These can neither be witnesses sworn in the tribunals, nor have their persons and property respected by the populace and native authorities, except by the vigorous action of foreign diplomacy and the Consuls.

Polite stranger, in a railway station, to deaf old gentleman whom he accidentally hit with his foot. "I beg your pardon, sir," Deaf old gentleman, "Eh?" "I beg your pardon sir," polite stranger repeats, slightly embarrassed, and in a more elevated tone of voice. Deaf old gentleman (raising his hand to his ear), "I don't quite understand you." "I beg your pardon," roars polite stranger, very much confused, in deaf old gentleman's ear, "I kicked you." Deaf old gentleman (very much surprised), "What for?" "An accident," roars polite stranger. "An accident! Bless me, where?" Polite stranger rushes off, and misses his train.

A young man who plunged into the water and rescued a maiden who had sunk to the river-bottom was rewarded by her hand. She couldn't doubt his affections. She knew he was ready to dive for her.

Boots and Shoes a la Mode.

Where can I get good shoes? is a question daily asked by thousands, and it satisfactorily answered they should be very grateful, for in these pinching times when money is scarce a place where good work can be guaranteed and where the prices are in accordance with the times, should be known to all. At the establishment of the Messrs. Lesser Brothers, 328 Market street, can be obtained any description of Boots and Shoes, of both home and foreign manufacture, and from the very large assortment of goods in their stock, the most fastidious can be pleased. Messrs. Lesser Brothers have stores in various sections of the city, and by a system of square, honest dealing with patrons, they have been rewarded with large success, their new Market street store having been opened in obedience to the demand of their down-town patrons. Purchasers are cordially invited to call and compare.

The Pioneer Shirt Maker
S. LOWE,

331 Kearny St., San Francisco.

THE LATEST STYLES OF FRENCH CRETONNES AND CHEVIOTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FLANNEL under-clothing to order a specialty. All orders carefully and promptly filled. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

INSURANCE.

Phenix, of New York.
Star, of New York.

Insurance Co. of the
State of Pa.

Faneuil Hall, of Boston.

Brown, Craig & Co.

General Agents,

215 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID AT THE PACIFIC DEPARTMENT, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HOME OFFICES.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

DRESS MAKING.

TO THE LADIES!

To save trouble by having BADLY MADE or IL FITTING dresses, go to

MRS. E. PEISER,

121 Sixth St., San Francisco,

bet. Minna and Howard streets.

Where you can have them well and stylishly made at very reasonable prices. Cutting and fitting a specialty. Patterns cut to measure.

Bush Street Theater.

CHARLES E. LOCKE, Proprietor.

OWING TO THE ACTIVE DEMAND FOR SEATS.

BOCCACCIO:
Will be performed all this week and at the Saturday Matinee.

Holiday Performances.

Monday, July 5th, Matinee at 2 P. M. At 25, 50 and 75c. Evening at 8 o'clock, at usual popular prices.

First time in English in America, Offenbach's latest and best Opera Comique, in three acts,

Madame Favart!

Now approaching its 500th performance at the Strand Theater, London.

Madame Favart.....EMELIE MELVILLE
Produced at this theater with all the Original, Correct and Magnificent Scenery and Effects, with the Original Orchestral Arrangement of the Author, and Admirable Cast.

Reserved seats for both performances July 5th and all next week now on sale.

The Tivoli Gardens.

(Eddy St., bet. Market and Mason.)

KEELING BROS., Proprietors.

THIS EVENING.

And for a few nights only.

BY GENERAL REQUEST.

GIROFLE GIROFLE!

Miss HATTIE MOORE as.....Girofle

Mr. HARRY GATES as.....Moraquin

Miss LEFEVRE as.....Piquito

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND EXTRA ATTRACTION, THE

Fontes Prismatici

—AND—

Antrum Crystallinum,

Imported from Europe at an enormous expense.

In active preparation, Strauss' Comic Opera in three acts.

DIE FLEDERMANS (The Bat).

TO THE PUBLIC!

—THE—

J. M. BRUNSWICK

—AND—

BLAKE CO.

Take great pleasure in announcing that they have thrown open their immense

Billiard Warerooms

—AT—

653 and 655 MARKET STREET,

WHERE

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

—OF—

Billiard Goods

On the Pacific Coast,

INCLUDING THEIR CELEBRATED TABLES,

Monarch, Nonpareils & Eclipses,

ALL SUPPLIED WITH THE MONARCH Cushions, the Standard of the World, and upon which several experts will give Exhibition Shots and demonstrate the superiority of the above Tables over all others now made here or elsewhere in the United States.

Attention is here called to the large number of Tables to be found among their stock especially made for families desiring something elegant and at reasonable prices—this firm making a specialty of this line of goods.

All Tables, etc., Will Be Sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.

No fancy or exorbitant price is charged by them, as has been the case previously with other houses in this city.

Also bear in mind, the Cushions of this firm are better adapted to climatic influence than any other now made, and do not rust through the dampness of this Coast and lose their elasticity, as is too often the case with cushions made of wire by rival manufacturers.

MR. EMANUEL BRUNSWICK, one of the senior members of the firm and Manager of the Branch in this city, will be present, and will not only take great pleasure in showing visitors around, but also in explaining everything on billiard matters that may be asked of him.

Don't fail to visit the Warerooms of

"THE MONARCHS."

THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers,

653 and 655 Market street,

Opposite Lotia Fountain.

ROBERT LEAN,

FLORIST

310 MARKET STREET,

Above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

BOUQUETS, BASKETS, WREATHS, AND designs of every description on hand and made to order in the most artistic style. Special attention to the decoration of private dwellings, halls, churches, etc., and for Receptions, Balls, Weddings and Parties at lowest rates.

Flowering Plants, Ferns and Hanging Baskets.

SCHOENFELD'S

Havana Cigar Depot,

902 MARKET STREET,

All the leading brands of IMPORTED CIGARS constantly in stock.

Cigars by the Box at Jobbing Rates

MAX SCHOENFELD

The Jewish Times

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sympathetic Women.

"Sympathy," says Adam Smith, in his "The Memory of Moral Sentiments," "though its meaning was perhaps originally the same as pity or compassion, is a word that may now, without much impropriety, be made use of to denote our fellow-feeling with any passion whatever." This definition of a word round which clusters the most precious associations of the human heart, applies to much shifting sentiment that passes for sympathy nowadays, when the highly-wrought nervous system is in the ascendant. A vivid fancy, an excitable disposition, a quick susceptibility to immediate influences, are essentially constituents of the sympathetic temperament. Women are pre-eminently gifted with that rapid impressionability that puts them *en rapport* with their surroundings. In it lies much of their power and their charm. Many thus endowed, however, lack the sustained force that gives cohesion to character. The influences withdrawn that called forth the emotion, the purpose born with it begins to flag. These impulsive sympathizers rejoice with the happy and mourn with the sad; they give you smiles for smiles and tears for tears; but the moment you leave them they forget you, and the object of your joy or of your pain is as nothing to them. For the time being they are entirely sincere; hypocrisy or affectation has not entered into the tokens of feeling they have shown; they have simply been compelled by the impression of the moment. This kind of sympathy answers better to the definition of the modern philosopher than that which inspired the injunction of the wise man, "Sorrow is better than laughter, for by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better."

Impressionability of temper, not dominated by a sense of duty, is a source of weakness rather than of strength—it leads to strange contradictions of conduct. We knew a lady who charmed the social circle in which she moved by her mobile sympathy with all the moods around her, who said to a friend in trouble, "Do not speak or write to me of your trials, for they rend my heart," dropping from the day of misfortune all communication with her. An extreme susceptibility to pain had made her a moral Sybarite; her character had been rendered unwomanly by the predominance of the emotional over the dutiful elements. The combination of a quickly-impressionable organization, a lively imagination, and a selfish heart gives a clue to understanding the examples, not uncommon in history, of sentimental tenderness allied to callous cruelty. Madame Lafarge, the poisoner, was a feminine and highly-strung being, of soft sensitive nerves, who could be quickly moved by the humors of others; devoid of all moral sense, the impressionability of her temperament made her easily subject to criminal misdirection. A similar instance is that of Robespierre, whose quick sensibility caused him, in the early part of his career, to throw up the punishment rather than subscribe to the punishment of death; in the Reign of Terror, carried away by the vortex of popular passion, he became a ruthless executioner.

So far, we have only glanced at the impressionable, sympathetic temperament in its morbid development, obeying no sway but that of the confused behests of every passing emotion; when we find it allied to a wholesome heart and disciplined by a sense of duty, it may become the source of energy almost divine. Sympathy added to piety that inspires the Mrs. Frys and the Florence Nightingales. Its all-conquering tenderness subjugates the hearts of hardened sinners; its cheer comes to the sick man like a smile falling upon him from Heaven. In common, familiar, every-day intercourse, we can only get the sympathy for which we yearn from the firm, sweet natures that are not easily flurried by every passing cloud, or carried away by trivial excitements.

A reasoned sympathy with our fellow-creatures is the very constitution of genius; it unravels secrets of human nature more surely than the keenest critical faculty. Analysis of the motives that sway men and women is like the knife of the anatomist; it works on the dead. Unite sympathy to observation, and the dead speak to life.

Women, often debarred from practical knowledge of certain aspects of life, yet retain a reflected comprehension through sympathy. Mrs. Browning possessed the gift in a transcendent degree; it vibrated on the chord of poetic expression in her. Jane Austin and Charlotte Bronte led retired lives, but they had the power perpetually to pass out of their circumscribed individuality into that of others, and the genius to retain and turn to account the fleeting impressions of their passing contact with individuals. The darlings and the ornaments of society are the women who can throw themselves best into the interest of the moment; if to this sensitive nature belongs a native sincerity, confidence is attracted, friendships are made and retained. Madame Recamier is perhaps the best type of this gift of social sympathy allied to a certain reality of nature. She attracted the best and the most gifted of her time. When age had marred her beauty, poverty succeeded wealth, and partial blindness rendered her infirm, her *salon* in the Abbaye aux Bois was still the resort of the eminent men and women of the period. She was not a wit, she was always somewhat shy; but she had the wish to win love rather than admiration, and possessed the tact of drawing out the best gifts in others. She had the genius of friendship; her steadfastness could not be shaken. She incurred exile because she would visit Madame de Staël against all prudent

advice. She lost the chance of recovering her eyesight, because she insisted upon attending M. de Chateaubriand in his age and infirmity.

We would therefore say that the impressionable temperament distinguishing all sympathetic people is either a strength or a weakness, according to the character allied to it. As sympathy gives an angelic grace to virtue, food to genius, and steadfastness to social relations, so it can degenerate into nothing but perilous, over-facile sensitiveness to the passing impressions of the moment.

"Ticket, Ma'am!"

If a melancholy man would pass an hour or two at a railway depot, he would find in the eccentricities of passengers a specific for his malady. Suppose, for instance, he had witnessed the following scene, would he not have gone home with a smiling face?

A corpulent old lady was at the London Bridge Station, going down into Sussex. She had a big bag and a small one, and was bustling through the gate to reach the train, when the ticket collector called out:

"Ticket, ma'am! can't pass here till I see your ticket."

"I haven't time," she replied.

"Can't pass; can't pass."

"I will pass."

"Can't, ma'am. The rules are very strict."

"You will make me miss the train!" she shouted.

"Plenty of time, ma'am; train does not go for fifteen minutes yet."

She backed out, put down her bags, and, after a long hunt, she found the key and opened the big one.

Article after article was taken out and laid aside, but she could not find the ticket. The smaller one was submitted to the same treatment, the old lady all the while growing to herself; and when ten minutes had slipped away she looked up and inquired: "What ticket do you want?"

"Your railway ticket, of course," he replied.

"Why, I had that in my hand all the time, you impudent fellow!" she exclaimed, as she hustled the things into the bags.

"Then why didn't you show it, ma'am?"

"Then why didn't you say railway ticket, sir? You want to understand there are a hundred different kinds of tickets, sir; and if you ever stop me again, I'll go to the head man of the railway at once."

Don't do it Again.

It is among the curiosities of justice that in cases where a victim "has no friends," he is put into court as defendant or "prisoner" instead of plaintiff. Commenting on a frequent slip of the tongue by which the Judge Advocate, at the examination of Whittaker at West Point, called the young man "the accused," an exchange recalls this story from an old number of "Harper's Drawer":

"A young man was accused of attempting to dispose of a note of hand, which certain officious persons declared was a forgery. He was promptly locked up in jail until the parties who drew the note were sent for. When they appeared before the magistrate who was examining into the case, and saw the alleged forged note, they declared it to be genuine, and of course there was no case against the accused.

The magistrate, who was a self-important sort of individual, addressed the accused something after this style: "Young man, you have been charged with a most serious offence, which, if it had been proven against you, would undoubtedly have sent you to prison. You have made a narrow escape, and the only thing that has saved you has been the fact that the note was genuine and not a forgery. I trust this experience will prove a lesson to you, and that hereafter you will go your way and sin no more."

Bright Things.

Persons unable to express their feelings may send them by freight.

Sensible married men always depend on their better halves when they want to change their quarters.

Prudhomme asks the prospective tenant of one of his houses: "Has madame any children?" "Two little girls; one ten the other eight years old." "The one ten is the older, I presume?" "Yes, sir; and the other the younger." "Thank you; I was about to ask that."

These days no one is safe from the charge of plagiarism. B went to church last Sunday (a thing unusual), and, upon being asked his opinion of the clergyman, said: "Oh! his sermon was very good; but the prayer beginning with 'Our Father' I think he stole verbatim. I know I have heard something that was strangely like it."

Chowder got a good dinner at home a few days ago by telling his wife that he was going to bring a judge home with him that meal. When he arrived, alone, and Mrs. Chowder asked him where the judge was, he triumphantly pointed to himself, remarking: "I'm a good judge of a dinner." He will be obliged to get a dinner in some other way hereafter.

"I know a victim to tobacco," said a lecturer; "who hasn't tasted food for 30 years." "How do you know he hasn't?" asked an auditor. "Because tobacco killed him in 1850," was the reply.

This humorous illustration of an improper use of the word *set* may remind our readers that hens *set* and men *set*. The member of a country court once debated as to how long they should set to dispose of the business before them. Three weeks were at last determined on. "Why in the name of wonder," remarked a wag at the bar, "do they not set four weeks, like other geese?"

FOR RENT.

That elegant and commodious dwelling, No. 2511 Sacramento street, between Filmore and Steiner streets. It contains all the modern improvements. To a desirable tenant only, the rent will be moderate. Apply at 1,126 Stockton street.

LOUIS MEININGER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
422 Montgomery Street.
Bet. Sacramento and California Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, - - CALIFORNIA.

To Parents in the Country.

A well-known teacher can accommodate several boys as boarders. The best of home care and supervision will be given, and an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the FRENCH and GERMAN languages. This is an excellent opportunity for parents who wish their children to attend the San Francisco schools. Terms moderate. References given. Address: J. LONDON, 705 Larkin street, San Francisco.

Artistic Flower Work.

Garments of DECEASED FRIENDS arranged into funeral designs, and all kinds of

HAIR AND WAX WORK

Flowers made to order at the shortest notice, by MRS. GERALD HOWATT, 1024 Market St., near Mason.

A. DIJEAU. C. HANSEN

DIJEAU & HANSEN, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have opened their establishment at

NO. 8 SIXTH STREET, nr. Market.

They invite their patrons to call at their Studio and convince themselves of the excellent quality of their work.

RESEMBLANCE PERFECT.

A. Eisenberg,

Watches, Diamonds, etc.

Special attention paid to fine Watch Repairing.

206 KEARNY STREET,

(up stairs.)

SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.

BERENZ & MYER.

FINE CUSTOM

Boot & Shoe Makers

315 BUSH STREET,

Bet. Kearney and Montgomery Streets, S. F.

We respectfully announce to the public and our friends that we are prepared to make all kinds of work in our line at the shortest notice. We employ the best workmen and use the best materials, and all goods which leave our establishment are warranted to wear well. We stand unrivalled in this city in the art of making and fitting all kinds of SHOEWEAR, and always keep a select stock of all descriptions of our own make on hand. GIVE US A TRIAL.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to tender feet. English walking shoes a specialty. Inventors of the one button shoe. ALL THE RAGE.

JOHN GODSIL.

[LATE PROPRIETOR BALDWIN HOTEL SALOON.]

Importer and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS

902 and 904 Market Street,

—AND—

3 and 5 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Prize Awarded

—to—

Bradley & Rulofson

FOR THE MOST

ARTISTIC

PHOTOGRAPHS

In San Francisco, the United

States and the World.

OUR "ELITE" PORTRAIT,

429 MONTGOMERY ST.

Ascend in the Elevator.

WILKINS HOUSE

Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz, Cal.

P. V. WILKINS, Proprietor.

A First-Class Family Hotel and

Boarding House.

A coach will carry passengers from the cars and steamers to the house free of charge.

H. G. PARSONS,

PRINTER.

518 Clay St., S. F.

Orders for job printing promptly attended to.

Newspaper printing made a specialty.

BEERS & HUBBARD, Dentists, No. 230

Kearny St., San Francisco.

PIPER, W. H. J., & CO., Decorators of Halls,

Ball Rooms, etc. No 207 Montgomery St.

Dr. J. W. Van Zandt, Office, 34 Kearney

St. Residence, 506 Leavenworth St.

HACKETT & DEAN, Dentists, Latham's

Building, 126 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

Office hours: From 8 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Shirts Made to Order Only.



Louis Basch,

Shirt Manufacturer

(THURLOW BLOCK)

126 Kearny St., cor. Sutter.

Room 3. - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

Prompt attention and a fit guaranteed.

Take the Elevator.

Prices Reduced.

Muller's Optical Depot!

135 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F.

Specialty for 30 years. Established S. F.

1863.

COUNTRY ORDERS ATTENDED TO.

JAMES DEVINE,

Druggist,

214 KEARNY STREET, BET. BUSH &

SUTTER, SAN FRANCISCO.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed with the

purest of drugs and chemicals.

CHARLES DIETLE,

Prize

BOOT MAKER.

NO 235 BUSH STREET,

Occidental Hotel, - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

The Finest Quality and Latest Styles of Custom Work Neatly Executed.

Repairing Done at Short Notice!

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

THE ARCADE,

918 Market St.

Bottled Goods for Family Use a Specialty.

Josh Davis, Proprietor.

Ladies, Notice!

If you desire a clear complexion, and your face

free from

Pimples, Wrinkles, Freckles,

Or any cutaneous disease, you can be skillfully

treated by

G. M. BARONIDIS,

Professor of Botany. His method of treatment

is by using the

Extract of Herbs from Abyssinia

and the Red Sea Coast.

To satisfy patients of the efficacy of my treatment

I will make two or three applications FREE

OF CHARGE.

Office, 201 POWELL ST.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MRS. MISH,

WHO WAS FOR MANY YEARS IN THE

Military Business in San Francisco, has

re-established herself at 708 MARKET STREET,

(Paris Millinery) and 133 KEARNY STREET (the

Bon Ton), where she will be pleased to receive

the patronage of her friends, former customers

and the public in general.

THE

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK,

(LIMITED).

422 California Street,

San Francisco,

LONDON OFFICE, - - - 3 Angel Court.

NEW YORK AGENTS, J. & W. Seligman & Co.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENTS, - - - Mass. N. B'k.

Authorized Capital, - - - \$5,000,000.

Paid Up and Reserve, - - - \$1,725,000.

Transact a general banking business. Issue

Commercial Credits and Bills of Exchange,

available in all parts of the world. Collections

and orders for Bonds, Stocks, etc., executed

on the most favorable terms.

FRED'K F. LOW,

IGNATZ STEINHART, Managers.

P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier.

NEW HAIR STORE!

LADIES, IT WILL PAY YOU to bring your comb-

ings and get them made up into Switches,

Puffs, etc. Prices very moderate.

Hair Jewelry made in all styles.

MISS JERABECK,

1024 Market St., near Mason St.

ORGANIZED 1867.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

GEO. A. MOORE,

W. R. CLUNESS,

E. B. MOTT, JR.

PRESIDENT.

VICE PRESIDENT AND MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

SECRETARY

SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT:

512 California Street.

W. O. GOULD,

HERBERT B. MOORE,

MANAGER.

BOOK-KEEPER.

Policies issued upon all approved plans. No restriction upon residence or travel.

To such as desire to couple with insurance the elements of investment, our

Deposit Endowment Plan

Is recommended as superior to anything hitherto offered.

The only Life Insurance Company loaning its funds on the Pacific Coast.

\$1,750,000 PAID POLICY HOLDERS.

A. S. Spence & Co.,

Sole Agents for the Coast, Mexico, Central

America and Australia,

537 Market Street,

San Francisco

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

NOVELTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

A PEN THAT WILL NEVER WEAR OUT; that will not soil the hands or blot; that holds ink enough to last the average writer a week, and dispenses with all the old writing materials of the dark ages, that has been adopted by over EIGHTY THOUSAND "knights of the quill" in this country and abroad.

Nothing ever before invented to equal it for convenience and rapidity of work. BE CAREFUL THAT THE INVENTOR'S NAME (O. MACKINNON) IS STAMPED ON THE BARREL OF THE PEN YOU BUY. The "MACKINNON" is the only Pen made having a solid IRIDIUM point. All others are made of comparatively soft material, and will soon wear coarse and scratchy.

Liberal discount to the Trade. Send for descriptive circular and prices.

Useful Inventions,

Notions,

Toys,

Clocks,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Stationery,

etc., etc

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF NOVELTIES.

N. B.—For those who write but little, and do not wish to pay the price of our iridium-pointed pen, we furnish a cheaper article, which we call the "Stylographic Pen," to distinguish it from the "Mackinnon."

1845. ORGANIZED 1845

AGE—EXPERIENCE.

PURELY MUTUAL.

THE

NEW YORK

Life Insurance Co.

COMPLETED THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR OF ITS

EXISTENCE JANUARY 1, 1880.

At that time its history was, in brief, and in

round numbers, as follows: The acceptance of

One Hundred and Forty

Thousand Members,

So distributed over the healthful sections of

the United States, Canada and Europe, that the

most favorable average results of mortality are

obtained—the receipt of

Eighty-seven million dollars in Premiums,

The payment of

Twenty-one Million Dollars in

Claims,

By death to the Representatives of the Insured,

and

Twenty-nine Million Dollars in Returned

Dividends and Premiums.